

support the infant. Maulding U. S. Patent No. 6,237,599 to Maulding provides a breastfeeding breast support roll that is placed underneath the breastfeeding breast allowing a woman to breastfeed an infant in an upright position. The support roll does not provide support for an infant. Marcotte U. S. Patent No. 6,189,169 to Marcotte describes an adjustable wrap for a pillow that can be used to support a baby when the mother is nursing the baby on top of the pillow on her lap. Straps attached to the adjustable wrap can be secured around a mother's waist. This design provides some support but the mother must hold the baby on the pillow to keep the baby from falling off. Crowley teaches in U. S. Patent No. 6,061,854 another adjustable pillow assembly that can be attached to the mother for supporting objects on a wearer's lap. Again this design does provide a vertical support for holding the baby on one's lap, but the baby must be held to prevent the baby from falling off. Powell in U. S. Patent 5,950,887 teaches a baby sling which can be used to support a baby during nursing. The sling is most appropriate when the mother is standing or sitting. Clark in U. S. Patent No. 5,790,999 describes a U-shaped pillow which is wrapped around a sitting mother and can be used to nurse twins, with each twin attached to opposite breasts with their bodies extending along each side of the U-shaped pillow. Here again although the device vertically supports the babies, they must be held on to prevent them from falling off the pillow. Creighton-Young U. S. Patent No. 5,707,031 to Creighton-Young is an entirely different type of device and is designed to fit over the forearm to assist in nursing the baby. One part of the device can hold a nursing bottle. Little U. S. Patent No. 5,707,031 5,522,104 to Little describes a lateral recumbency support pillow for supporting the back of someone lying down. This may help during breastfeeding but does not support the baby. Weber U. S. Patent No. 5,133,098 to Weber describes an inflatable baby support pillow. This is another form of pillow but has some of the same limitations as

other pillows, in that the baby must still be held onto the pillow. ~~Weber~~ U. S. Patent No. 5,029,351 to Weber describes another baby support pillow.

The foregoing replacement paragraph is shown again below in clean form:

There are a number of infant breastfeeding accessories in the prior art that provide some assistance while breastfeeding. U. S. Patent No. 6,601,252 to Leach is one such device and provides a double pillowcase assembly and an anchor pad extending outwardly from the pillowcase assembly. This arrangement may provide support for a reclining mother, but does little to support the infant. U. S. Patent No. 6,237,599 to Maulding provides a breastfeeding breast support roll that is placed underneath the breastfeeding breast allowing a woman to breastfeed an infant in an upright position. The support roll does not provide support for an infant. U. S. Patent No. 6,189,169 to Marcotte describes an adjustable wrap for a pillow that can be used to support a baby when the mother is nursing the baby on top of the pillow on her lap. Straps attached to the adjustable wrap can be secured around a mother's waist. This design provides some support but the mother must hold the baby on the pillow to keep the baby from falling off. Crowley teaches in U. S. Patent No. 6,061,854 another adjustable pillow assembly that can be attached to the mother for supporting objects on a wearer's lap. Again this design does provide a vertical support for holding the baby on one's lap, but the baby must be held to prevent the baby from falling off. Powell in U. S. Patent 5,950,887 teaches a baby sling which can be used to support a baby during nursing. The sling is most appropriate when the mother is standing or sitting. Clark in U. S. Patent No. 5,790,999 describes a U-shaped pillow which is wrapped around a sitting mother and can be used to nurse twins, with each twin

attached to opposite breasts with their bodies extending along each side of the U-shaped pillow. Here again although the device vertically supports the babies, they must be held on to prevent them from falling off the pillow. U. S. Patent No. 5,707,031 to Creighton-Young is an entirely different type of device and is designed to fit over the forearm to assist in nursing the baby. One part of the device can hold a nursing bottle. U. S. Patent No. 5,522,104 to Little describes a lateral recumbency support pillow for supporting the back of someone lying down. This may help during breastfeeding but does not support the baby. U. S. Patent No. 5,133,098 to Weber describes an inflatable baby support pillow. This is another form of pillow but has some of the same limitations as other pillows, in that the baby must still be held onto the pillow. U. S. Patent No. 5,029,351 to Weber describes another baby support pillow.

Please delete the paragraph from Page 9, line 19 to page 10, line 1, and replace with the following text, which has underlining for additions and strike-through for deletions:

As shown in FIG. 1, both sides 40 and 42 of the front safety ridge 20 are tapered so that the top 23 of the front safety ridge is narrower than at the bottom 27 of the front safety ridge. This transition affords more comfort for the infant and allows the infant to rest an arm on the transition.

The ends 30 and 32 of the first side wall 16 and the second side wall 18, respectively, are also tapered from the top of the side walls to where the side wall meet the base near the front of the contoured nursing pad 10. This taper provides comfort and allows the infant to extend its legs out the opening near the unused breast shelf. The taper also allows a nursing mother to watch over her feeding infant while her infant is lying in the contoured nursing pad.

The foregoing replacement paragraph is shown again below in clean form:

As shown in FIG. 1, both sides 40 and 42 of the front safety ridge 20 are tapered so that the top 23 of the front safety ridge is narrower than at the bottom 27 of the front safety ridge. This transition affords more comfort for the infant and allows the infant to rest an arm on the transition.

The ends 30 and 32 of the first side wall 16 and the second side wall 18, respectively, are also tapered from the top of the side walls to where the side wall meet the base near the front of the contoured nursing pad 10. This taper provides comfort and allows the infant to extend its legs out the opening near the unused breast shelf. The taper also allows a nursing mother to watch over her feeding infant while her infant is lying in the contoured nursing pad.

In the Drawings:

A replacement sheet for FIG. 1 is attached. The reference numeral between reference numerals 20 and 42 for the top of the front safety ridge has been changed from 22 to 23 to correct a conflict and the specification has been accordingly amended. Reference numerals 27 for the bottom of the front safety ridge have also been added and the specification accordingly amended.